Table VII

Household pattern

Avr.No. of Person/H.H	Avr.No.of Adult/H.H	Avr.no.of age 7-15/H.H	Avr. No. of below 7yr/H.H
15	7	3	5

Table VIII

Land holding pattern

Percent of families in each range in Jeribs (1989)								
1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-100
21	35	17	12	6	3	1	2	2

The agriculture in Kandhar depends mostly on irrigated water. Average precipitation is only 15 CEN/year. SCA survey, reports only 8% of surveyed farms were rain fed. Table IX gives average irrigated/unirrigated farm size and percent of farms.

Table IX

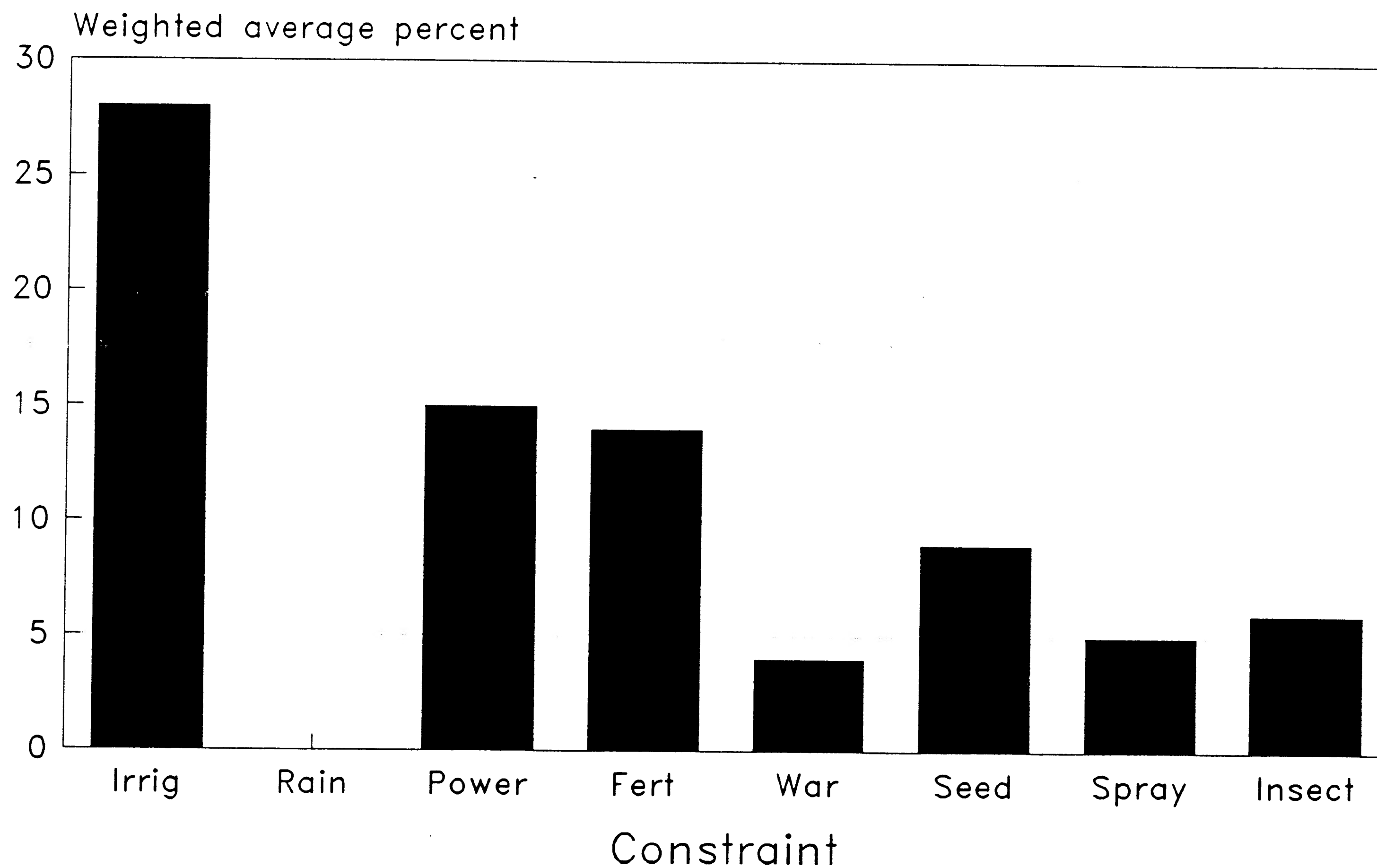
Average irrigated/unirrigated farm size

Irrigated Farm Av:Jerib/%Farm	Rain fed Av:Jerib/%farm	Both Rain/Irrig/%Farm	Overall Avr. Av:Jrb/%Farm
24.1 92	- -	16.5/15.9/8	24.7 100

Pre war Kandahar was one of the leading provinces with rich agriculture. It was irrigated by the flowing waters of Arghandab and arghistan rivers, Karazes, and springs, through a net work of irrigation systems. It was known for its fruit production and export of pomegranate, Apricot, Grape and Raisin to Kabul and Pakistan. Start of war Kandahar was moving towards farm mechanization while tractors were in common use by the farmers

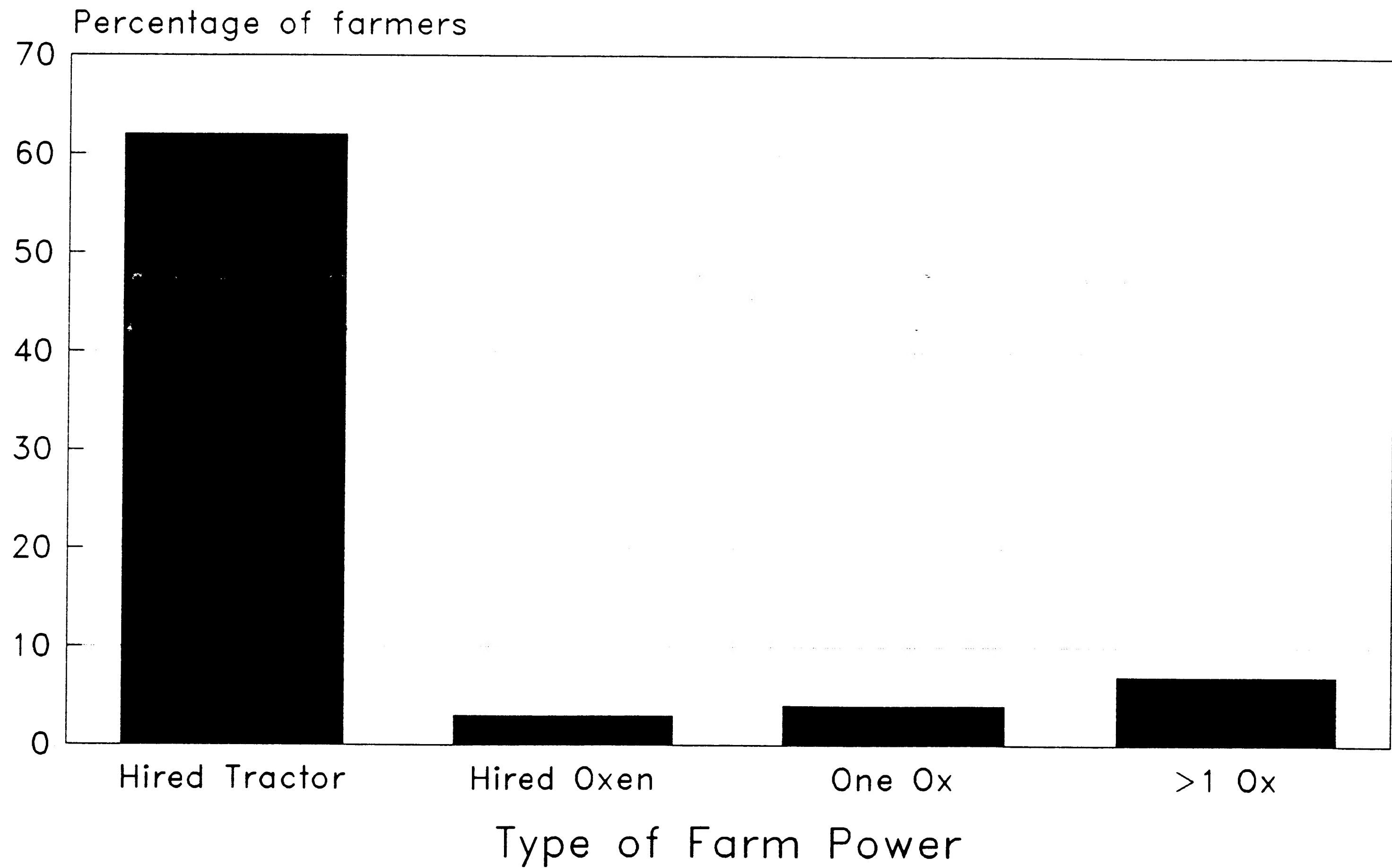
Table X

Major Production Constraints



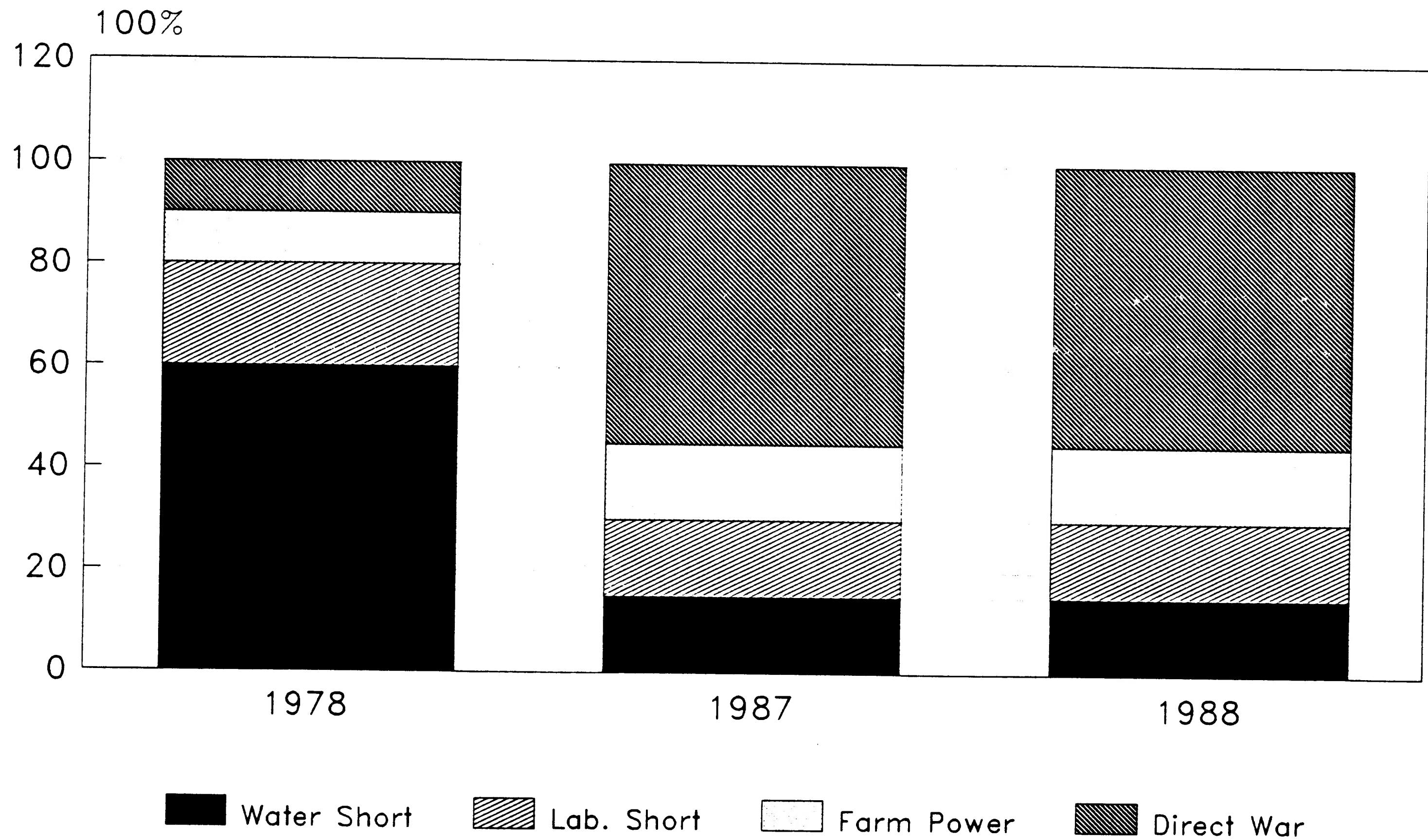
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Table X
Farm Power 1989



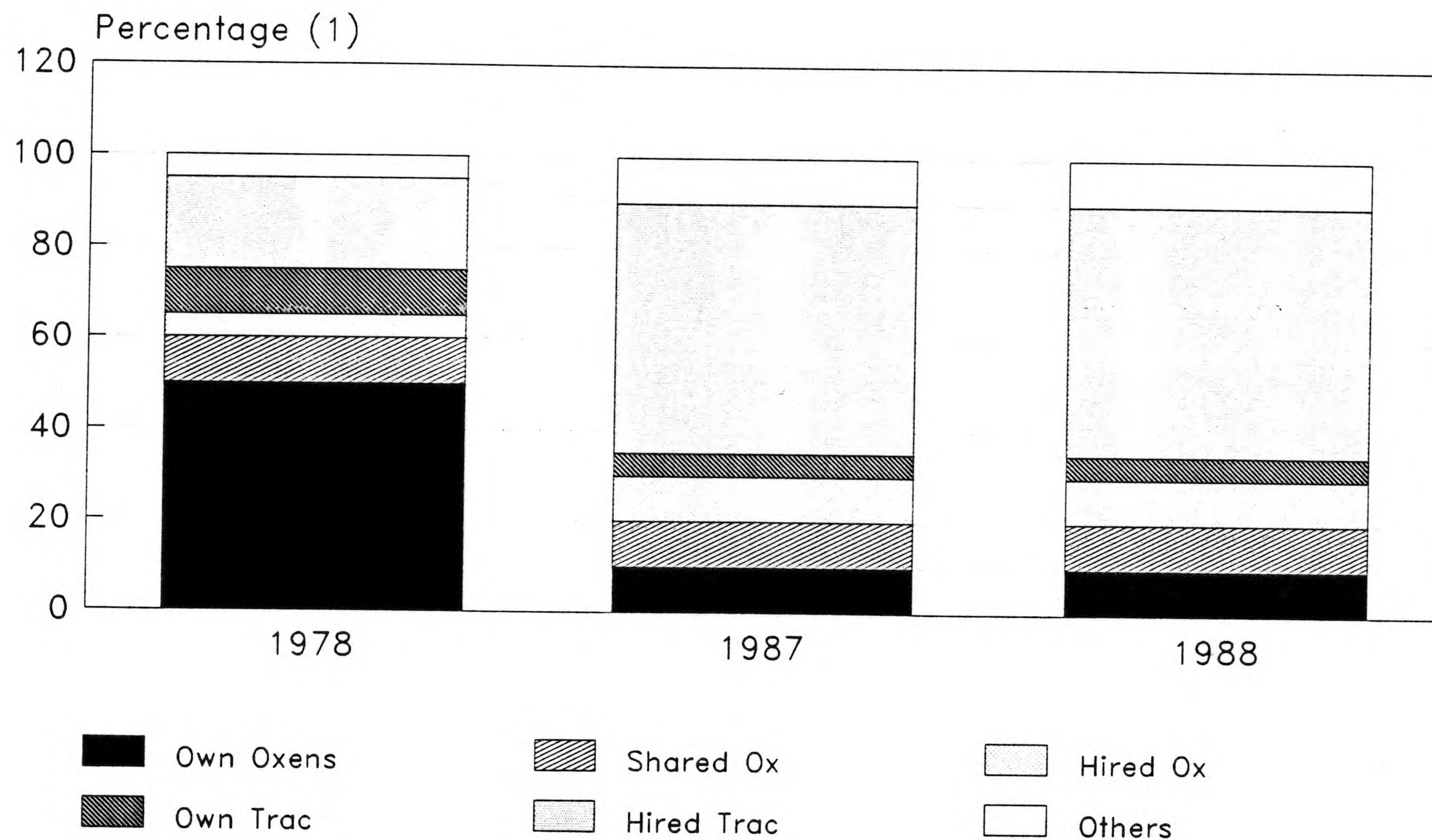
Single oxens are normally shared

Table XI
Farming Problem 1988



Taken from SCA Agriculture Survey 1988

Table XI
Kandahar



Taken from SCA Agriculture Survey 1988

living 80Km radius of Kandahar city. Kandahar used to be rich with its wine yards, fruit orchards, wheat, maize and barley, which were the main economic resources of Kandahar. Due to its strategic and Military importance Kandhar stood among the most war damaged areas and now, village after village is in rubble. more than 50% of its irrigation system is destroyed, Road infrastructure needy for consideration. Its exports to Kabul completely and to Pakistan mostly stopped. Family labour for farms fell by 40% approximately, while proportion of farm hired labour increased. Kandahar suffered the greatest loss of oxen in whole of Afghan country. Those farmers who stayed suffered a loss of 87% and for those who left before 1986 the loss was 69%. Table X gives problem for fall in cultivated area 1988. Table XI gives major production constraints 1989.

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Peshawar
September, 91

Similarly use of fertilizer, pesticide and certified seed was also fallan considerably, mainly due to poor access and higher costs. The economy also suffers due to lack of storage facility which is mostly destroyed by war.
Table XII gives list of NGO's working to boast economy. Table XIII give wheat and oxen prices.

Table XII

NGOs working in Kandahar

Sector	NGOs
Rural Works	SCF/US, SNI & VITA
Irrigation	SCF/US,VITA,ARC,MCI,AVICE,AFRANE & solidarate Afghanistan.
Field Crops	ARC, MCI, SCA, and ASA
Veterinary	MCI and ARC
Horticulture	MCI and ARC
Education	AEC, UNO and Muslim Aid.

Table XIII

Wheat and oxen prices

Crops	Oct-Dec 1990 Av.	%age change from Dec 1989
Wheat	AFG 867/7 Kg.	29%
Oxen	AFG 168000/Oxen	38%

Health Situation:

Health efforts by NGOs suffer inefficiency mainly in three ways. One, power struggle between comanders who deam provision of social sector facility to their community as prestige and means to get jobs and money. The NGO have to chose a location which is in accordance with the Will of most influential commanders in the area. Usually it is military camp, away from more populated areas. Some times in order to finance their political designs, the commanders with-hold salaries and other clinic expenses. At times only those areas are served where they have political interest or

they may dictate that only their party men or no women may be served. Some times the power structure changes and the group through which an NGO is working is toppled by more stronger group (who are usually emerging through strength of money). The NGO has to mend ways usually in accordance with new dictates. Secondly its the perception of masses towards health. They perceive it in curative sense only and not in preventive one. To them health comes with medicines only. It is usual practice to keep Medicines in their pockets, whether needed or not, and use when required only in accordance with their own or their friend's knowledge. It is not the case that they do not go for health care, it is rather other way round, but their conception inappropriate, and harmful. They will refuse to be vaccinated for an unseen disease but would come running for help when the epidemic has caught them. Thirdly, mainly due to weak educational infrastructure in rural Kandhar not sufficiently capable staff is available localy. The health staff already working there, does not get enough training, and then, environment to serve the purpose properly. Health workers including Medical Doctors find themselves financially and otherwise at safe to work privately. Those who work with NGOs tend to inefficiency in some ways. As a result reporting system is also disturbed.

At the moment no organization is having a comprehensive document showing epidemic zones. WHO has only recently conducted a pilot sample survey in Chack/Wadak, Sarza/Paktia, and Girudeecy/ Ghazni.

CMC has also attempted to analyze green book data base and presented disease prevalence but again the accuracy of information depends mostly on the skills* and concienciousness of the health workers who diagnosed and recorded disease. CMC latest report presents the provincial picture of Diarrhoea, suspected Malaria and TB and women disease prevalence.
Table XIV gives details.

Table XIV

Detail of diseases

Disease	# of diagnoses	All cases	% Disease
TB	0	1351	0%
Malaria	124	1351	9.17%
Diarrhoea	213	1351	15.76%
Women dis	0	1351	0%

Reasons for not having exclusive data on epidemic zones spring from following facts. Firstly epidemic cycles are not well defined in these war torned areas. Epidemic disease may be every where but at different times and in different pockets at a certain period of study. Secondly, skills of NGO worker's reporting system and diagnoses has not been upto mark. Thirdly, NGOs face many constraints in conducting a comprehensive systematic survey. The efforts they could put are mostly partial, informal, and not very extensive.

* Mostly, the health workers received only 3 months training.

Health Facilities:

Here "WHO classification" of health facilities and health workers is used. In the figures below 'term' health worker is used in broader sense and anaesthesia - Technicians, Basic Health workers, Dental Technician, First Aiders, lab Technician, Leprosy Technician, Malaria Supervisors, Medical students who left faculty uncompleted and work as BHWs, Mid level health workers trained in Pakistan by NGOs in 8-18 months, operation theater technicians, pharmacists, vaccinator or assistant, X-Ray technicians or assistants, and those whose training level is unknown but working as Health personnel, are all considered as Health workers. There is also one veterinarian in Dand district working as health worker. Dental doctors are also included in figures for MDs.

Table XV gives district wise breakup of health workers, MDs and nurses.

Table XV

District wise breakup of health workers.

District	Health Worker	Nurses	Medical Doctors
Arghandab	89	9	4
Arghistan	16	6	-
Daman	7	-	-
Dand	37	3	-
Ghorak	2	1	-
Khakraiz	7	3	1
Maroof	17	1	2
May Wand	17	7	-
Panjwai	64	17	1
ShahaliKot	7	-	-
Shegar	1	-	-
Spinboldak	5	-	1

Table XVI gives health facilities by district, here basic health centre and basic health post is not differentiated. Table XVII gives WHO health facility classification chart. Table XVIII gives Health facilities and Health workers by NGOs.

Provinces of AFGHANISTAN by Region

UNIDATA / Mapping Service
(July '90)

FARYAB 18
JAWZJAN 17
BALKH 16
SAMANGAN 15
KUNDUZ 14
TAKHAR 12
BADAKHSHAN 11
BAGHLAN 13
KAPISA 02
PARWAN 03
BAMYAN 28
KABUL 01
WARDAK 04
LOGAR 05
LAGHMAN 09
KONAR 10
NANGARHAR 08
BADGHIS 19
HERAT 20
GHOR 27
GHAZNI 06
PAKTYA 07
FARAH 21
ORUZGAN 26
PAKTEKA 29
ZABUL 25
HELMAND 23
KANDAHAR 24
NIMROZ 22

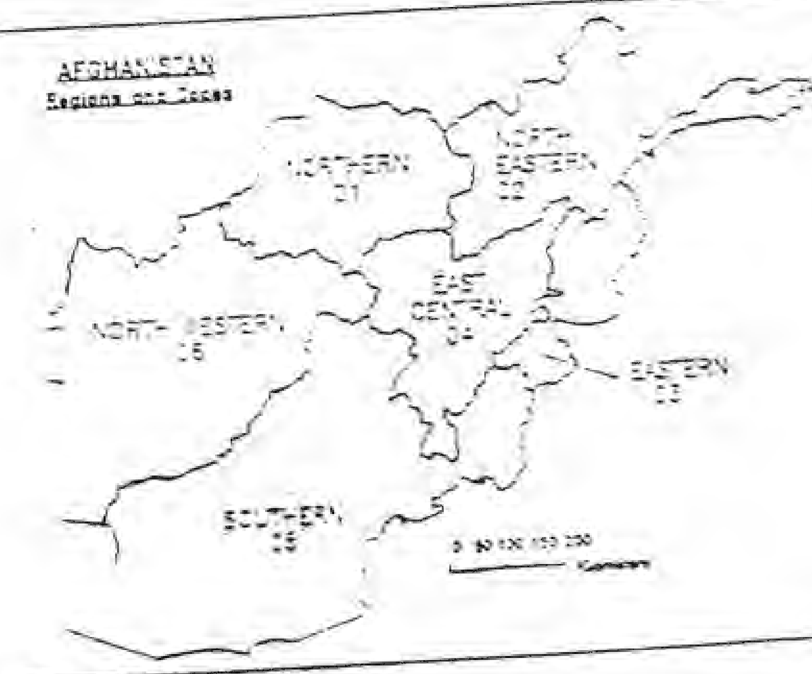


Table XVI

District wise breakup of health facilities

District	Reg. Hosp.	Prov. Hosp.	Primary care Hos	Com.Health Center	Basic Health Cent
Arghandab	-	-	-	-	13
Arghistan	-	-	-	1	3
Daman	-	-	-	-	2
Dand	1	-	1	-	4
Ghorak	-	-	-	-	1
Khakraiz	-	-	-	-	4
Maruf	-	-	-	-	2
May Wand	-	-	-	-	5
Panjwai	-	-	-	-	20
Shahali Kot	-	-	-	-	2
Shegar	-	-	-	-	-
Spin Boldak	-	-	-	-	2
Total	1	1	1	1	58

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Peshawar
September, 91

Table XVII

WHO health classification chart

Description of The Facility	Regional Hospital	Province Hospital	Primary Care Hos	Compreh-ensive HC	Basic.Health Center	Basic Health Post
	11 - 1	11 - 2	11 - 3	C - 1	C - 2	C - 3
HEALTH PERSONNEL						
-M.D Doctors	Many	3 +	1-3	1	---	---
-Surgeons	1 +	1 +	Maybe	---	---	---
-Mid-level HWs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 +	---
-Basic H. Workers	---	---	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	1 +
-TOTAL H. STAFF	16 - 20	12 - 16	8 - 12	4 - 8	2 - 4	1 - 3
HEALTH FACILITIES						
-Operation Theater	Speciali	Major	Major	---	---	---
-Laborstory	Supervsr	Referral	Field	Field	---	---
-X-Ray	Yes	Yes	Yes	---	---	---
-Inpatient Beds	50 - 100	20 - 50	10 - 20	3 - 5	---	---
-Specialized Prog. (TB, Malaria, etc)	Supervi-sory	Yes	Planned	Maybe	---	---
-Medical Records	Yes	Yes	Pt Card	Pt Card	Pt Card	Varies
-Transport (Refers)	Yes	Yes	Maybe	---	---	---
COVERAGE	3-6 Provinces	1-2 Provinces	1-3 districts	30-50000 Popula.	5-30000 Popula.	500-5000 Popula.
SERVICES PROVIDED	Initial Training	Referesher Training	DAI Training	---	---	---

The facilities classified may not strictly fulfill all the given criteria.

Taken from WHO data base.

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Peshawar
September, 91

Table XVIII

Health workers and health facilities by NGOs

	Health Worker	Nurse	Reg. Hosp	Provincial Hos.	Primary care Hos	Com.Health Center	Basic Health Cent
AVICEN	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEMINING	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IAHC	16	23	-	-	-	1	4
ICRC	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
IMC	8	-	-	-	-	1	1
INDEP/DRA	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISRA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAMIAT	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
LDI	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
MCI	52	3	-	-	3	-	14
MSH	107	4	-	-	-	-	14
SCA	19	5	-	-	-	-	7
UNKNOWN	81	3	-	-	-	-	-
Anothilfe	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Arab	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
DRA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	313	58	1	1	3	2	47

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Peshawar
September, 91

1 9 8 9

Tribel leader/Commander	Party	Tribe	Village
	Arghandab		
Mullah Naqeeb	JIA	Allakazai	-
Molvi Akhtar	JIA	Allakazai	Khawajamulk Kot
Mohd Umer Lakshmi	NIFA	-	-
Haji Mohd Nasir	HIIA	Popalzai	Tabeen
Haji Mohd Rasool	HIIA	-	-
	Arghistan		
Molvi Ghulam Farooq	HIA	Barakzai	-
Hirat Khan	-	Popalzai	-
Mullah Habibullah	HIG	Barakzai	-
Abdul Raziq	HIK	Barakzai	-
Abdul Manang		Alakozai	-
	Daman		
Commander Halim Khan	NIFA	-	-
Lal Mohhamad	HIG	-	-
Dand Khan	ANLF	-	-
Haji Abdul Qayum	-	Tookhi elder	-
Haji Sultan Mohd	-	Popalzai elder	-
Haji Atta Mohd	-	Sulemankhel elder	-
	Ghorak		
Mulla Jaffer Akhund	ANLF	Allakozai	Ghorak
Sarkatib Abdul Ghani	HIG	Popalzai	-
Abdullah Jan	-	Popalzai elder	-
Malik Agha Mohd	-	Allakozai elder	-
	Khakraiz		
Commander Abdul Wahab	HIIA	Popalzai elder	
A Barri Khan	HIG	Popalzai	Chinar
Nagar Ali	NIFA	Allakozai	Boom
Mohd Zaman	NIFA	Allakozai	-
Mohd Usman	-	Allakozai elder	-
	Maruf		
Molvi Ghulam Mohd	SYF	Barakzai	-
Capt. Shah Mohammad	NIFA	-	-
Dr. A. Khaliq	NIFA	Barakzai	-
Abdul Shakoor	NIFA	Barakzai	-
Shah Sahib	HIG	Ishaqzai	-
Khazandar	HIIA	Alizai	-
Molvi A. Raziq	HIIA	Barakzai	-
Dr. Abdullah	HIIA	Barakzai	-
	Maywand		
Commander Mullah	-	-	-
Sardar Mohammad	-	Achakzai	Sangehis
	Nish		
Agha Lala	-	Popalzai Religious Leader	
Nanay Agha	HIA	Popalzai	-
Habibullah Khan	HIA	Popalzai	-
Allah Noor	HIG	Popalzai	-
Gul Mohd	HIA	Popalzai	-

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Peshawar
September, 91

Mirza Jamal	ANLF	Popalzai	-

Panjwai

Commander Fida Mohammad	HIK	Allakozai	Markaz
Commander Pir Mohammad	NIFA	Allakozai	-
Commander Agha Lalai	HIG	Allakozai	-
Syed Mohd Nurzai	SYF	Noorzai	-
Haji Wali Mohd.	-	Allakozai elder	-
Issa Khan	-	Nurzai elder	-
Abdul Wasee	-	-	Safaid Awari
Commander hani Alla	NIFA	Allakozai	Pashmul
Hakim Noorzai	SYF	-	-
Mia Mohammad Khan	HIG	Allakozai	-
Commander Hamid Agha	NIFA	Syed	Nalgham
Mohd Jan Agha	-	Syed	Zallaghan

Dahla

Commander Niaz Mohd	NIFA	-	-
Akhunzada Abdul Majeed	HIG	-	-

Shorawak

Haji Mohd Khan	HIK	Zakozai	Abozai
Wali Dost Mohd Khan	NIFA	Mandozai	Shamizai
Kudal Khan	HIG	Badalzai	Punjpai
Lal Khan Shirani	HIG	Shirani	Sar Shiraik

Spin Boldak

Haji A. Karim	-	Achakzai	-
Commander Haji Mangash	-	-	-

Sheça

Malik Mohd Eway	NIFA	Achakzai	Ewaz Kille
Mohd Khan	NIFA	Achakzai	Mohd Khan
Malik Mohd Khair	NIFA	Achakzai	Alizai Camp

UNICEF/APO
Peshawar
September, 91

Distt.	Bazar	Pr.Shops	Post Shops	Consition
Arghandab	Khwajamulk	45 Shops	45 Shops	Petroleum necessities
-do-	Shinzarey	50 Shops	50 Shops	Petroleum Russian, Japani, French and Pakis tani good
-do-	Loye Minar	13 Shops	13 Shops	Necessities
Arghistan	Khogiani	11 Shops	11 Shops	Petroleum and Pakistani Commod-ities
Daman	-	few	few	necessities
Dand	Kandhar-City	many	many	Out side City people buying directly from Pakistan.
Ghorak	-	-	-	Buying from else where
Khakraiz	Dabkhakrez	many	none	Buy else where
Maroof	-	few	All destro ed	All trade with Pakistan
Maywand	House-e-Madat	25	5	Fuel and necess-ities bought mostly from Pakistan
Nish	-	few	destroyed	Else where

UNICEF/APO
Peshawar
September, 91

Distt	Bazar	Pr.Shops	Post.Shops	Condition
Panjwai	Panjwai Markaz	200	200	Fuel, Medicine necessities all from Pakistan.
do-	Pushmole	few	few	Commodities bought from Shanzai & Kandhar city by consumers
-do-	Sang-e-hisar	-	-	This bazar serves Nalghan area
Shahwali-kot	Markaz	many	many	Fuel & necessities
-do-	Bouray	-do-	-do-	-do-
Showrawak	None	-	-	Every thing from Pakistan
Spin Bol-dak	Spinboldak	200	very few	Every thing from Pakistan
Shega	Takhtapull	80	very few	mostly from Pak.

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Peshawar
September, 91

Annex IV

Roads

Distt	From - To	Type	Conditions	Use
Arghandab	Pakistan-Arghandab	Paved	damaged by flood diversion	Heavy vehicles
	Arghandab-Mansoorabad	Gravel	-	-
	Arghandab-Arghandab Bridge	Gravel	Completely Destroyed	-
	Arghandab-Shawalikot	Gravel	"	-
	Arghandab-Tabeen	Gravel	"	-
	Arghandab-Khwajamulk	"	"	-
	Khwajamulk-Shaheen-i-Wasat	"	"	-
	Shaheen-i-Wasat-Tabeen	"	Two bridges have been destroyed	-
	Shaheen-i-Wasat-Loye MInar	"	Completely destroyed.	-
	Loye Minar-Kohak	"	"	-
	Loye Minar-Nangarhar	"	"	-
	Nagahar-Herat-Kandhar	"	Six bridges have been destroyed	-
	Herat-Kandhar	Bad condition	-	-
Arghistan	Chaman-Arghistan	Gravel	Completely destroyed	Heavy Transport
Daman	Kandhar Markaz-Daman	Paved	Not in good condition	Heavy transport
Dand	Wandoz Valley-Khwajamulk in Arghandab	High way	Dirt	PIckups/Motors
	Mervice Maina-Char Bagh	High way	"	Pickups
	Kobai-Mer Bazar	High way	"	Pickups
	Mervice Maina-Panjawai	Mined	Completely destroyed	-
	Kulchabad-Selawat	"	"	-
	Chardeh/PanjDeh-Chaman-Kandhar	Highway	-	Pick ups
Ghorak	Khakrez Wolswali-Ghorak Markaz	Gravel	All bridges along this road mostly destroyed	Pick ups
	Ghorak-Sangum	Gravel	The road is in good working condition but there is no bridge	Pick ups
Khakrez	Khakrez-Arghandab	Gravel	Destroyed by floods	Pick ups
Maruf	Arghistan-Arghandab	Gravel	Completely destroyed	Heavy Trucks
	Arghistan-Spin Boldak	"	"	"
May Wand	Kandahar/Herat-Kabul	High way	The road is under Kabul Govt.	Heavy Trucks
Nish	Khakrez Woleswali-Nish Alqadri	Gravel	Completely damaged	Jeeps & tractor
	Shahwalikot-Nish	"	"	
Panjwai	Mervice Maina-Panjwai Markaz	Highway	damaged by anti-tanks	Heavy trucks and Pick ups
	Mervice Maina-Pashmul	"	"	"

UNICEF/APO
Peshawar
September, 91

	Mervice Maina-Sang-e-Hisar	"	"	"
Shahwalikot	Arghandab-Shawalikot	Gravel	Completely Destroyed	-
	Shawalikot-Dahla Dam	"	"	-
	Shawalikot-Wayan	"	"	-
	Wayan-Uruzgan	"	"	-
	Shawalikot-Bouray	Partially gravelled	not completely destroyed	-

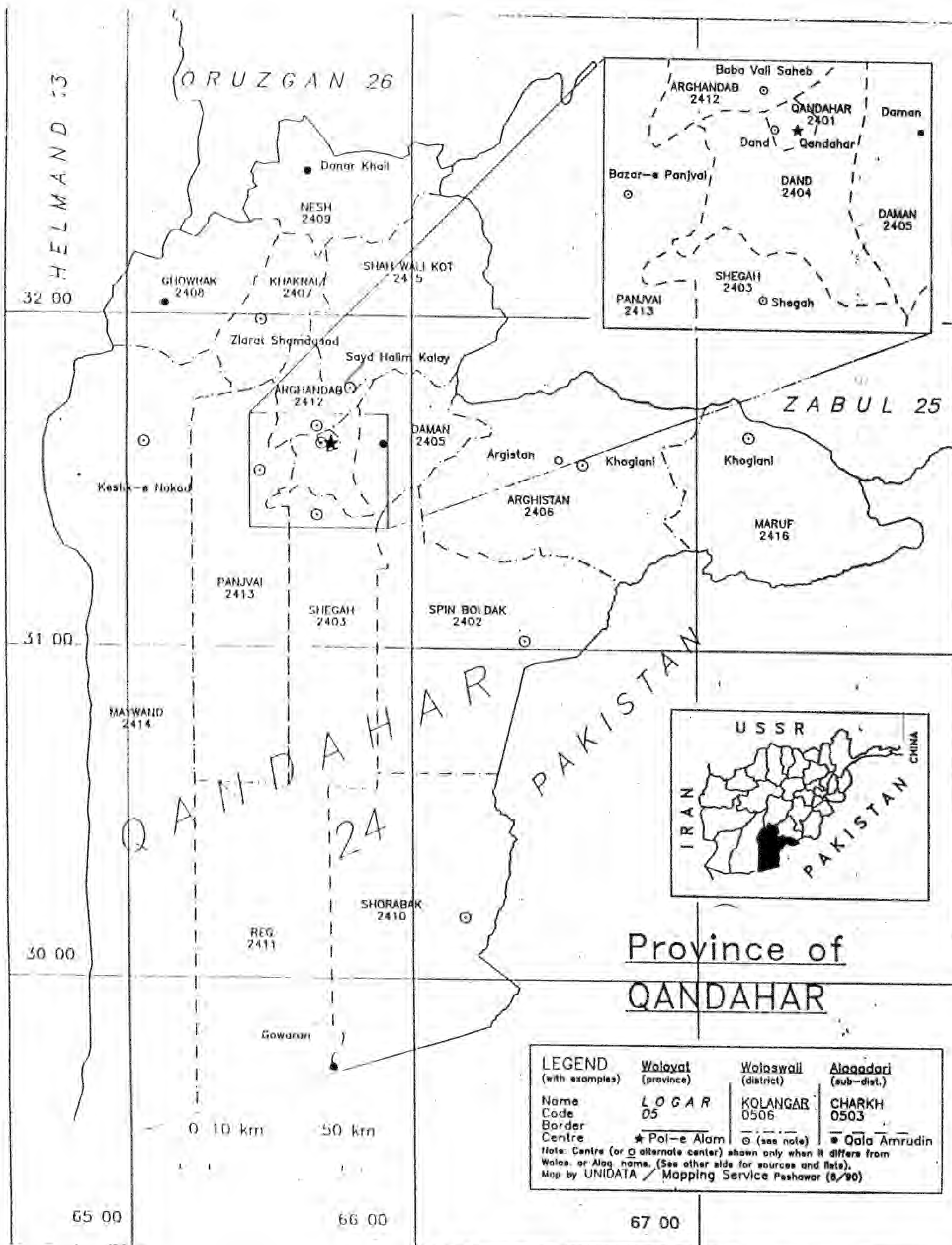
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Peshawar
September, 91

Annex V

Storage:

Distt	Nature of Facility	Condition	Comments/Options
Arghandab	There is no suitable place for storage. It used to be storage facility.	Completely destred	There are schools which would be suitable after small repairment. These schools are not severly damaged. i. In Tabeen village there is a school with 12 rooms ii. In Nangarhar village there is a school with 14 rooms.
Arghistan	There are no storage facilities	some of the buildings would be required temporary storage.	few of the government building would be for suitable for storage.
Daman	The Administration buildings are used.	Out of seven four have been destroyed.	The three that remain are controlled by a group of militia under smat muslim.
Dand	12 floor grain silo on Kandhar-Herat highway.	Partially damaged during the war. Top floor destroyed.	The place was damaged but lateron constructed.
Ghorak	None adequate	-	No adequate facility
Khakrez	There is a 1000 metric tone capacity hangar in Khakrez Markaz.	-	-
Maruf	None adequate	Completely destroyed	No adequate facility
Maywand	One at Hous-e-Madat	Partially destroyed during war ceiling requires rebuilding.	This storage serve as a distribution centre for Pashmul, Nelgham, SIa Choy and Sangi Hisar.
Nish	None adequate	School building used as storage at Ghordang have been destroyed.	-
Panjwai	There are Govt buildings and Hous-e-Madat which were used as storage.	completely destroyed.	-
Shawalikot	-	-	-

UNICEF/APO
Peshawar
September, 91



HELMAND 13
ORUZGAN 26
Danar Khail
NESH 2409
GHOWRAK 2408
KHAKRAIZ 2407
SHAH WALI KOT 2415
Ziarat Shamdusad
Sayd Halim Kalay
ARGHANDAB 2412
DAMAN 2405
Argistan
Khogiani
ARGHISTAN 2406
ZABUL 25
Khogiani
MARUF 2416
Keshk-e Nakod
PANJVAI 2413
SHEGAH 2403
SPIN BOLDAK 2402
MAYWAND 2414
QANDAHAR 24
PAKISTAN
SHORABAK 2410
REG 2411
Gowaran
32 00
31 00
30 00
65 00
66 00
67 00
0 10 km
50 km
Baba Vali Saheb
ARGHANDAB 2412
QANDAHAR 2401
Daman
Dand
Qandahar
Bazar-e Panjval
DAND 2404
DAMAN 2405
SHEGAH 2403
PANJVAI 2413
Shegah
USSR
CHINA
IRAN
PAKISTAN
Province of QANDAHAR
LEGEND (with examples)
Woloyat (province)
Woloswali (district)
Alaqadari (sub-dist.)
Name
Code
Border
Centre
LOGAR
05
Pol-e Alam
KOLANGAR
0506
(see note)
CHARKH
0503
Qala Amrudin
Note: Centre (or alternate center) shown only when it differs from Wolos. or Alaq. name. (See other side for sources and lists).
Map by UNIDATA / Mapping Service Peshawar (8/90)

KANDAHAR PROVINCE

General Characteristics:

Kandahar is the gateway for much of Southern and Western Afghanistan. Main Kabul-Hirat highway cross through it, while it has highway link with Baluchistan. Kandahar is the second largest province of Afghanistan and the richest prewar agriculture. Kandahar is bestowed with two main river systems namely, Arghandab and Arghistan. Pre-war Kandahar was known for its fruit production and exports, but postwar the same is presenting a very sad picture. Its irrigation system, lands, road net work and other physical infrastructure badly destroyed. However it started regaining since 1988. Its yield/jerib improved and political situation is calm.
Table I gives District/Sub district. Village list is at Annex I.

Table I

Districts/Subdistricts

S.No	District/Subdistrict	S.No	Distt./Sub-distt
1	Arghandab	8	Maroof
2	Arghistan	9	May Wand
3	Dahla	10	Panjwai
4	Daman	11	Reg
5	Ghorak	12	Shoubak
6	Dand/Kandhar	13	Spin-Boldak
7	Khakraiz	14	Nish

Demography

Kandahar was one of the most densely populated provinces of pre-war Afghanistan. Its total inside population in 1990 accounted to 381402, while its refugees in Pakistan and Iran total to 329635 with Iran accommodating 37200 and Pakistan 309475. Table II gives population estimates by district and table III by age category.

Table II

Unidata Kabul estimates

Population estimates by district

Distt/Sub-distt	Total	Refugees		Settled
		Iran	Pakistan	Kandhar
Arghandab	23236	2000	17158	4078
Arghistan	24570	-	20952	3618
Dahla	30875	-	6813	24062
Daman	21030	-	4021	17009
Ghorak	6819	-	1059	5760
Dan/Kandhar	34319	25200	95294	222696
Khakraiz	16282	-	2358	13924
Maroof	23547	-	18061	5486
Maywand	47685	5000	25333	17352
Panjwai	89865	5000	68375	16490
Reg	1364	-	-	1364
Shorubak	8182	-	6049	2133
Spin Boldak	34808	-	26961	7847
Nish	9584	-	-	9584
Total	372166	37200	292434	351403

Table III

Population estimates by age

District/Subdistrict	U1			
Arghandab	2129			
Arghistan	983			
Dahla	1235			
Daman	841			
Ghorak	273			
Dan/Kandhar	13728			
Khakraiz	651			
Maroof	942			
Maywand	1907			
Panjwai	3595			
Reg	55			
Shorubak	327			
Spin Boldak	1392			
Nish	383			
Total	28441			

UNICEF/APO
Peshawar
September, 91

Ethnic groups, language and religion:

According to unidata population estimates 85% of Kandahar population is Pushtoon. Dari is 3% while others are only one percent. Almost all the population is muslim only negligible number of hindus were present before war in Kandahar city. Kandhar province is dominated by Durani Pushtoons. Mohammad Zai and Poplezai tribe live in Shahwali Kot and Khakraiz district. Allekozai, Arghandab district. Achakzai Spin Boldak district. Barakzai live South of Kandhar city, while Noorzai are interspersed in whole of the province. Dari speaking (Farsiwan tribe) are mostly at East of Kandhar, Zala Khan and Kandhar city. The Syeds who are although very small in number and scattered all around, hold dominant social role in the province.

Political Situation

Kandhar city, road leading airport, and the airport remain in control of Najib government. The airport is the only means of regular supplies from the government in Kabul. 98% of Kandhar province is ruled by Mujahideen. Mujahideen held area surrounds Najib government held areas from all direction. However Kabul forces attempt to utilize the opportunity created by differences between resistant groups in Kandhar, and occasionally are successful in pushing tnen conveys into city through road-from west.

There are 7 tribes living in Kandahar. Table IV gives names and locations by order of influence.

Table IV

People of influence

Name	District
Mohammad Zai	Shah Walli Kot & Khakraiz
Pople Zai	Shah Walli Kot & Khakraiz
Allekozai	Arghandab
Achakzai	Spin Boldak
Barakzai	South of kandhar city
Noorzai	Its the main tribe scattered all over the province.
Syed	Scattered, small in number, but enjoy dominant social role

Trible characteristics in Kandahar have much importance with respect to tradition and history, but political adhesion criteria remains to a good extent void of it. There may be commanders, from the same tribe supporting different political groups in the same district. The people in kandahar province are more obsessed by their Kandahari culture cohesion than partisan adhesion. That is why the political situation in kandhar is never dominated by any specific group, no matter with popular or impopular mass support. Any decision needs at least indifference of any dissenting group or party.

The only institution at present to settle

disputes among different political groups and commanders and also handle civil cases is the Islamic Court. This court has its routs in districts and villages through Islamic scholers and mosques. It enjoys undisputed support of the most influential commanders from all parties and all over the province.

There used to be a provincial (villayati) shura when all political groups enjoyed good political relations due to common war with Kabul government, but after the war was changed into small occasional conflicts, the ties among Mujahideen factions got weakened. In 1989 the shura got split mainly due to policy decision to attack Kandhar city or not. However one of the reason being, differences between two prominent commanders i.e Haji Fazlullah Agha of Mahaze Milli and Moalim Fida of Jamiat(previously Hizb-e-Khalis). Moalim Fida was chief of that shura. After the dissolution of that, another shura was announced (which included Moalim Fida) this new shura was headed and influenced by Haji Fazlulah but is not recognized by people of influence. List and affiliation of some of the dissolved shura members is given in Table V.

Table V

Name and affiliation of dissolved shura members.

Name	Village/District	Party	Tribe
Moalim Fida	Panjwai/Panjwai	Jamiat	Poplezai
Haji Fazlulah	Zarakhan/Panjwai	Mahaze Milli	Syed
Sarkatib	Mallajat/Dand	Hizbe Hikmatyar	-
Hameed Agha	Seelo/Dand	Mahaze Milli	-
Mullah Naqeeb	Arghandab/Arghandab	Jamiat	Poplezai
Gul Agha	Mashoor/Dand	Mahaze Milli	Barakzai
Haji Asadullah	Daman/Daman	Hizbe Hikmatyar	Barakzai
Mullah Mallang	Seolo/Dand	Harakat	-

However district level shuras are working. They have to have district shuras in order to use NGO activities for their political gains in the area by providing developmental activities to the masses of their respective areas. Some of the commanders also deam NGO activities as material gain for themselves to finance their political (poor) allies. It is said that some of the royalist and moderate commanders who consider it

Economy

Kandahar has agriculture based economy. Fruit production, one of Afghanistan's key export crop dominated local agricultural economy. According to an informal survey conducted by an NGO (working on agriculture) 85% of the households depend upon agriculture only. SCA 1989 agriculture survey estimate 92% of agriculture H.Hs own a farm, share-croppers 5%. Only 2% are tenants while just 1% work as care takers who do not own land. Those who live in mountainous areas, keep Sheep/Goat flocks for milking, meat and karakul purposes. This community is nomadic, keep Camels and Donkeys for transportation and form about 3.5% of the Kandhar population. All those who do not come under above 2 categories, are businessmen, traders, shopkeepers or serve big land lords and commanders for their living.

Kandahar is gate-way for much of southern and western Afghanistan. It is crossed by Hirat - Kabul main highway and linked with Pakistan through Kandhar-Spin Boldak-Quetta highway. Railway track from Quetta ends at the Pak-Afghan border. Besides after the war many gravel ground routs have been built by mujahideen for supplies and transactions between Kandahar and Baluchistan.

There were 15 bazars in whole of pre-war Kandhar. Now, only six exist in good shape while most of the rest are completely destroyed by the war. People and bazars are supplied mostly from markets in Baluchistan. Storage capacity of market is also in very bad shape. Annex III gives details about Bazars.

Average farming house hold size in Kandhar (1989) is 15. House hold having land holdings small enough to support the entire family, usually have their family workers working else where. These farmers come usually from farm size less than 10 Jeribs and form 21% of total farm families (1989 SCA agg: Survey). Table VII and VIII give household and land holding pattern respectively.

PROVINCIAL PROFILE

KANDHAR



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